

Soviet SS-20 Launchers Felled by Welder's Torch

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

SARNY, U.S.S.R. — A gusher of sparks bathed the military garage in an eerie glow as an army welder slowly sliced through the thick steel beam. With a crack, the rear section of the launching vehicle for a Soviet SS-20 medium-range missile broke free from the behemoth chassis and was hoisted away.

The scene was part of a demonstration on Friday of how the Soviet Union plans to comply with the treaty eliminating medium- and short-range missiles that went into effect this week when President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev exchanged instruments of ratification during their meeting in Moscow.

The demonstration was held at an army rocket base outside Sarny, a small city in the farmland of the western Ukraine, not far from the Polish border.

Opened for the first time to Western reporters on Friday, the base, which has been converted in recent months from a rocket supply depot to one of eight new missile destruction sites in the Soviet Union, will soon become temporary home for 20 Americans who will help monitor Soviet compliance with the treaty.

To demonstrate its commitment to the treaty, which was signed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in Washington in December, the government offered a look at

how launchers, with the help of arc welders, will be dismembered and transformed from weapons of the nuclear age to huge but harmless trucks or mobile crane bases.

Flames from Moscow to the Ukrainian city of Rovno on a charred jet, and escorted by police cars to Sarny on tourist buses, a group of about 40 reporters, most from Western television networks, spent three hours at the base.

A few years ago a visit by Western journalists to a Soviet military base was out of the question, but under Mr. Gorbachev access to previously restricted areas has become possible, most often when the government wants to make a point.

For the next three years, under the terms of the treaty, the Soviet Union will dismantle and destroy 1,752 medium- and short-range missiles, including 470 medium-range SS-20 and SS-4 missiles that are deployed and an additional 356 that are not.

The Sarny base is the main site for destroying more than 600 launch and transport vehicles and auxiliary systems used with the SS-20 missiles.

The SS-20 missiles, which have a range of about 5,016 kilometers (3,100 miles) and carry three nuclear warheads, have been based in Eastern Europe and the European and Asian areas of the Soviet Union.

The United States, for its part, has agreed to destroy 859 medium- and

shorter-range missiles, including 429 medium-range Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe.

The launchers that the Sarny base will handle are mammoth truck-like vehicles equipped with hydraulic lifts that elevate missiles skyward.

The huge green vehicles, which move about on 12 oversize tires, serve, in effect, as self-contained launching platforms for the SS-20 missiles.

The missiles themselves, and their nuclear warheads, will be disassembled at other sites.

Under the watchful eye of defense ministry and army officials, Colonel Yevgeny A. Kozlov showed reporters around the base in a steady rain, explaining the four-stage dismantling process that was carried out in large garages by teams of army technicians.

"We never wanted Armageddon, we never wanted war," Colonel Kozlov said when asked how he felt about destroying weapons that have been a key component of Soviet defenses.

The launchers, he said, would be transported to the base by rail from locations around the country.

The well-rehearsed dismantling demonstration on Friday showed several different launchers in various states of destruction.

Colonel Kozlov said U.S. inspectors would be able to monitor each stage of the

dismantling process. Elevated booths have been built in each of the garages and at outdoor locations for use by the Americans in bad weather.

As part of the treaty's extensive verification procedures, hundreds of American and Soviet inspectors will be able to monitor the other side's destruction work.

The verification activities, which will also cover defense plants in both countries, will put Americans in many military bases, cities, and other places that have been off-limits to foreigners. Soviet inspectors will have the same privilege to work in parts of the United States that have long been closed to Russians.

■ Conservatives Defeated

In a clear defeat for Communist Party conservatives, the Moscow party leadership put prominent advocates of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's change back on the ballot Friday for an important nationwide party conference, the official news agency Tass said. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The Moscow party bureau's ruling side-stepped the decision of lower party organizations in the capital, which had not submitted the names of the advocates of change as candidates for the 19th Party Conference. The conference is scheduled to begin June 28.

Soviet Allies

Praise Talks But Say U.S. Stirs Unrest

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WORLD BRIEFS

Schluter Forges Minority Coalition

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The Danish Conservative leader, Karl Schluter, announced agreement Friday on the formation of a three-party coalition government. The new administration, with only 67 seats in the 179-seat legislature, replaces Mr. Schluter's four-party coalition, which had governed since 1982.

The center-right minority government, formed after more than three weeks of talks since an inconclusive election on May 10, is a coalition of the Conservative and Liberal parties with the small Radical Liberal Party. The Radicals, who hold the balance of power in the legislature with 10 seats, have replaced the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party, who are no longer in the government.

One of Mr. Schluter's first tasks will be to tackle the issue of banning ships that carry nuclear weapons, which caused the election. The opposition Social Democratic leader, Svend Auken, who failed to form a coalition with the Radicals, said: "It will be one of the weakest governments we have ever seen. This will be a government term marked by instability."

U.S. Attacks Managua's Meeting Role

MANILA (UPI) — Officials of Nicaragua and the United States exchanged sharp words Friday on the opening day of a conference of newly restored democracies, with the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines charging that Nicaragua had not "earned the honor" of being called a democracy.

Nicholas Platt, who attended the conference as an observer, said that Washington hoped the other 12 countries represented would be able to "instruct Nicaragua on the path to democracy." The Nicaraguan minister of security and social welfare, Reynaldo Antonio Tejel, praised the "independence and dignity of the Filipinos in resisting democracy" to drop Nicaragua from the conference.

President Corazon C. Aquino opened the three-day meeting by declaring that nonviolence had become the new challenge to dictatorship. Besides the Philippines and Nicaragua, the participants included Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Greece, Spain, El Salvador, Uruguay, Honduras, Portugal, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador.

Carbide to Withhold Bhopal Relief

DANBURY, Connecticut (AP) — Union Carbide Corp. said Friday that it would withhold \$192 million in interim relief to victims of the Bhopal gas disaster while it appeals the order to the Supreme Court of India.

"The needs of the victims will be fully addressed only in the context of a final resolution of all issues," Carbide said in a statement. "The questions of liability and damages must be decided through fair means, not through retroactively reinterpreting the law."

The company accused the Indian government of delaying final resolution of lawsuits stemming from the December 1984 gas leak by trying to sue Carbide in U.S. courts and then by circumventing existing laws in India. The State High Court ordered Carbide to pay the interim compensation on April 4.

New Caledonia Partition Plan Cited

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — A proposal is under discussion to partition this French Pacific territory into separate zones for pro-French loyalists and separatist Melanesians, according to a leading local politician.

Jacques Lafleur, leader of the anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic party, said in an interview published Friday in the French daily *Le Figaro* that autonomous districts would coexist for a 10-year transition period and then a referendum would be held to decide the territory's future. The newspaper said the proposal was being aired by an exploratory mission sent to New Caledonia by Prime Minister Michel Rocard, a Socialist. Mr. Rocard's office declined to comment.

In Poland and Hungary, however, where leaders have sought to use the winds of change from Moscow to help their own plans for policy change, there were heavy doses of live television coverage and fall and frequent radio reports.

In Poland, radio news fully reported Mr. Gorbachev's news conference, including his response to a question about the future of Yegor K. Ligachev, who is widely considered the No. 2 man in the Kremlin and who is often portrayed in the West as an adversary of Mr. Gorbachev and his plans for change.

The Polish government newspaper, *Rzecznik Poselski*, praised the summit meeting's work, saying "it means that Soviet-American relations are stabilizing, moving onto a straight path, free of sharp and dangerous bonds that hold the world breathless."

In Hungary, where new leaders have pledged drastic change, there was broad television and newspaper coverage of the Moscow meetings. A party official, Matyas Szuros, lauded the results, saying the Soviet and American leaders found a "common language" to discuss "the most delicate of issues," laying the groundwork "for ironing out the remaining serious issues."

But mixed with the generally enthusiastic reporting was criticism of Mr. Reagan's performance.

Poland's Communist Party newspaper, *Tribuna Ludu*, said that "in Reagan's behavior there is much of the old way of thinking about United States doctrines and principles of unilateral benefits that politics should produce."

In Czechoslovakia, *Rude Pravo* denounced what it said was the American leadership's "tangle of ignorance, half-truth and lies" that had blocked further progress at the summit meeting.

■ China Noncommittal

Edward A. Gargan of The New York Times reported from Beijing:

After winning a second term, President François Mitterrand has chosen to keep his distance from the summit meeting, May 14, to visitors and reporters, especially those from France.

To win the last round of negotiations, Mitterrand must receive an absolute majority of more than one-third of registered voters.

A runoff will be held June 12 between the two candidates receiving more than 12.5 percent of votes in the first round.

The main parties holding candidates are the Socialists; the Union for French Democracy (UDF, center-right); the Republicans;

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, in an address on Thursday to a special session of the National Assembly, characterized a U.S.-Soviet arms balance as insufficient to maintain international stability.

The egressive imbalance in military forces between the two superpowers and the rest of the world makes the vast majority of countries feel extremely insecure," Mr. Qian said. "This state of affairs cannot be changed unless the two superpowers take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear weapons of all types."

Mr. Qian, in an allusion to Mr. Reagan's pronounced emphasis on the Soviet record on human rights, said, "Americans are fond of talking about democracy and human rights. In our view, democratization is needed in international relations, and the sovereignty of each and every country should be respected in the international community. It is no good for one or two countries to have the final say."

In its coverage for domestic consumption, the Chinese press remained relatively noncommittal in its approach to the summit meeting, reporting in most instances the events of the day.

The official Xinhua news agency reported, for example, in bland detail two agreements signed by the United States and the Soviet Union on the testing and verification of nuclear explosions.

China's national television network devoted time to the summit meeting each evening during the international portion of news broadcasts.

The broadcast, which relied on pictures provided by foreign networks, typically paraphrased the reports of foreign journalists in Moscow in straightforward accounts of the proceedings.

People's Daily, the official paper of the Communist Party, confined itself on Friday to an editorial cartoon of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. Both were seated in doctor's smocks and were standing over a bedridden globe with a bandaged toe labeled "intermediate range nuclear arms" and a head with a tumor labeled "strategic arms."

The caption read, "Besides cutting out the tumor, I guess the tumor is the second thing to be excised."

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Concorde Seeks Dallas Route

GRAPEVINE, Texas (AP) — British Airways will inaugurate Dallas London service aboard the supersonic Concorde jet on June 16 pending British government approval, an airline spokesman said.

The airline plans to offer two flights per week, proceeding at below the speed of sound across the United States and above the speed of sound crossing the Atlantic, the spokesman, John Lampi, said.

The cost for a one-way ticket from Washington to London on the Concorde is nearly \$3,000. Mr. Lampi said he expected roughly the same fare to apply for flights from Dallas to London. Concorde travel time from Dallas to London will be seven hours and 25 minutes, he said, where travel time aboard a subsonic jet is nine hours and 15 minutes.

A modernized airport has been opened on Praslin, the Seychelles' second largest island.

Unions representing French pilots and flight engineers called a five-day strike at the airline UTair to begin at midnight Friday, spokesman said.

UTair said it could continue to fly, but would alter schedules.

As Right Crumbles, Barre Is Preparing A Centrist Strategy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

LYON — Raymond Barre is saving the presidency of his party's back in April when it became clear that he would not become the standard-bearer of the right in the French presidential election.

"He who laughs last, laughs best," the portly former prime minister cautioned at the time.

Mr. Barre is laughing, but the rest of the French right is not laughing with him.

As the French rightists attempt to stave off a Socialist landslide in parliamentary elections starting Sunday, Mr. Barre goes around saying a Socialist victory is inevitable "in the logic of the institutions of the Fifth Republic." The voting concludes on June 12.

And as France's battered Gaullists try to sound as if they are girding for a confrontation with President François Mitterrand and his Socialist juggernaut, Mr. Barre says systematic opposition to the president foolish.

In the demoralized confusion that prevails on the French right these days, Mr. Barre sometimes seems to be sowing defeatism. But a conversation with him in his comfortable field of Lyon suggests that this uncomfortably frank politician aspires to emerge from the ruins of the right at a yet-unfounded centrist movement.

At one level, Mr. Barre is simply gaining revenge on a number of fellow conservatives who, he believes, failed to support him wholeheartedly in his presidential bid. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, became the right's standard-bearer, winning 19.9 percent of the popular vote to Mr. Barre's 16.5 percent.

"It is certain," Mr. Barre said, chomping on lumps of sugar between sips of coffee, "that I ran into a number of obstacles, above all in my own camp."

Mr. Chirac went on to lose to Mr. Mitterrand, who gained an impressive 54 percent of the vote on May 8.

This defeat has undermined Mr. Chirac's claim to leadership of the opposition and has evidently en-



Raymond Barre campaigning for Sunday's legislative election, with a puppet made in his own image.

France Goes to the Polls Again

France and The New York Times reported from Paris:

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For years, all the power was on the management side, as tough labor laws and police force effectively blocked strikes and unions. Al-

though some companies have bowed to the new order and are trying to cooperate with unions, others — notably Hyundai — have not.

Minority Coalition
The Danish Conservatives today on the formation of a government, with only one member, S. Ihler's four-party coalition, formed after more than a year of negotiations with the small Radicals, will be the balance of power in the legislature. It will be to tackle the issues which caused the election of Auker, who failed to be re-elected.

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Tagua's Meeting
of Nicaragua and the U.S. in the opening day of a new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

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until after the turn of the century.

Written by Dr. Frank E. Young,

head of the Food and Drug Admin-

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the U.S. Food and Drug Admin-

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care in advising patients to take

routine doses of aspirin to prevent

heart attacks.

The cautionary message, the latest development in the debate on

aspirin as a heart attack preventive,

appears in Friday's issue of the

Journal of the American Medical

Association.

"If used, aspirin should be con-

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A Militia in Beirut Is Being Disbanded

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The leader of the largest Moslem Shiite militia in Lebanon said Friday that he was dissolving the paramilitary group in all of Lebanon with the exception of the southern part of the country.

Nabil Berri, who heads the private army known as Amal, said at a news conference that from now on Amal gunmen should go to South Lebanon to fight Israel.

Amal's militia bases in West Beirut, the city's southern suburbs and eastern Lebanon will be closed and only political and cultural offices will stay open, he said.

His move came a week after about 5,000 Syrian troops moved into the southern suburbs to end 2 days of bitter street battles between Amal militiamen and fundamentalists in the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, a rival Shiite faction.

There was no immediate response from Hezbollah to Mr. Berri.

SURVEY: Backing for Israel

(Continued from Page 1)
the response appropriate or too lenient.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll of 1,382 Americans conducted on May 9-12, found that 34 percent of those surveyed felt Israel was acting too harshly, 10 percent thought it was too lenient, 22 percent thought its actions were about right, and 34 percent had no opinion.

The American Jewish Congress poll gave special attention to "leadership" subgroups — those with college or graduate education, earning more than \$35,000 a year, or well informed about the Israeli-Arab conflict. Far more than the average voter, these individuals considered Israel a close American ally and insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization had to recognize Israel's right to exist.

But the same subgroups were also more likely than the average voter to condemn Israeli treatment of the Palestinians, endorse a Palestinian homeland, and believe that Israel should surrender territory for a peace settlement.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said the poll results demonstrated that disagreement with Israeli government policies did not undermine basic support for Israel among American voters.

Mr. Berri's announcement, which is apparently designed to bring pressure on the fundamentalists to disband their own armed brigades.

Mr. Berri, who is also minister of justice in the Lebanese government, conceded that Amal had been defeated in the fighting with Hezbollah.

Hezbollah had routed its rivals in all but one of seven quarters of the suburbs.

Syrian troops are now in control of all Moslem sectors in Lebanon except South Lebanon, which borders Israel.

Amal was founded 14 years ago by a Lebanese-Iranian cleric, Imam Moussa Sadr, who vanished mysteriously after a visit to Libya in 1978. It was conceived as a political grouping to deal with grievances of the one million Shias in Lebanon who look upon themselves as underprivileged.

When the Lebanese civil war broke out, the movement set up its own militia. Mr. Berri, 48, a lawyer by profession, has been leader of the group for the past eight years.

After the debacle in the Beirut southern district, Mr. Berri dismissed the militia's commander in the area, Akel Hamiyeh, and purged other leaders.

The dissolution of the militia does not mean an end of the movement's military wing. Mr. Berri said the militiamen can join Amal's own auxiliary army.

■ Shultz Arrives in Cairo

Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived in Egypt on Friday on his fourth visit to the region this year and said a Middle East settlement was possible, Reuters reported from Cairo.

"A fair settlement is possible," he said in a statement at Cairo airport.

Mr. Shultz hopes to sell Israel and Arab countries on a peace plan they have so far failed to endorse.

"The continuation of the conflict today," he said, "stems from the inability of Arabs and Israelis to lay aside prejudices, hatred and overblown dreams in favor of a negotiated settlement. I am here to make it clear that the U.S. will do all it can to promote peace in the area."

■ Arab Killed on West Bank

A 20-year-old Arab was shot to death near Hebron in the Israeli-occupied West Bank on Friday, and Palestinians said he was killed by a civilian, probably an Israeli settler, The New York Times reported.

An Israeli Army spokeswoman confirmed the death and said there were no Israeli soldiers in the area at the time of the shooting.



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in London, after each had assessed the summit meetings.

REAGAN: Britons Hear Praise for Gorbachev and Forecast of a New Era

(Continued from Page 1)
official accountability, limitations on length of service in office, an independent judiciary, revisions of the criminal law and lowering taxes on cooperatives.

"To those of us familiar with the postwar era, all of this is cause for shaking the head in wonder," Mr. Reagan said. "Imagine the president of the United States and the general secretary of the Soviet Union walking together in Red Square talking about a growing personal friendship and meeting together, average citizens, making how much our people have in common."

Despite this glowing appraisal, Mr. Reagan sounded several cautionary notes.

He said the West must remain militarily strong and be unafraid to engage in realism and public candor, which he called the best way to avoid war or conflict. He said that if free nations "question their own faith in freedom" and fail to speak out against human rights abuses, "they cease telling the truth to themselves."

Mrs. Thatcher said Mr. Reagan had advanced the cause of human

rights when he met with religious and political dissidents in Moscow because he had not flinched from taking the fight for fundamental human rights to the very heart of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, who appeared tired midway through the Moscow meeting, seemed relaxed and rested as he delivered the speech, which was televised by the BBC.

Before returning to Washington, Mr. Reagan held a private meeting

with the Japanese prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, at the residence of the U.S. ambassador.

Posing for photographers with Mr. Takeshita, Mr. Reagan answered questions from reporters and once more reiterated his support for Mr. Gorbachev's goals.

■ Thatcher to Visit France

Mrs. Thatcher will pay a one-day visit to France on June 10 for talks with President François Mitterrand, The Associated Press quoted

her London office as saying Friday.

■ Reagan Returns to U.S.

Mr. Reagan returned to the United States on Friday to a red carpet welcome and a 21-gun salute at Andrews Air Force Base, Reuters reported from Washington. He

said he had spent his days in Moscow studying Russian proverbs with Mr. Gorbachev, but he and his wife, Nancy, preferred the old American saying: "There's no place like home."

All With AIDS Virus Almost Certain to Die, Study in U.S. Confirms

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The AIDS virus will almost certainly kill everyone it infects unless effective drugs are developed to treat it, federal researchers have predicted for the first time.

Scientists have long suspected that the virus will prove uniformly fatal. But because symptoms often take years to emerge, there has been no way to be certain.

After studying a group of homosexual men from San Francisco for the past decade, however, researchers have produced a statistical model that predicts 99 percent of those infected will eventually develop acquired immune deficiency syndrome "if they do not die from other causes."

Because no one has ever been cured of AIDS, a 99 percent AIDS rate means that virtually all would die unless a treatment is developed.

"The picture gets worse as we see more data," said Dr. William W. Darrow, a researcher at the federal Centers for Disease Control. "We have to assume this model would hold up for all other infected people as well."

In many infectious diseases such as polio, only a fraction of those infected eventually become sick. In the initial stages of the AIDS epidemic, health officials thought the pattern would hold true for the AIDS virus. Many scientists had hoped that infected people who did not develop AIDS within a few years might never do so.

But the results of the San Francisco study, published in *Science* magazine, indicate that the average incubation period in homosexual men is 7.8 years — a figure similar to that found among infected transfusion recipients — and that chances of becoming ill increase significantly over time. Studies have shown that the incubation period can be as long as 15 years.

"I mean, we were the people they conquered," she said. "It's not my history, not my club, not my rules."

Her drink done, the member gave this much to all the older white men around her in the members' lounge: "They make me feel like a srip of a young girl."

Mrs. Abbott looked quite at home as she strolled out feeling she stressed, absolutely regret-free.

"The only thing I regret is that I never learned how to play the piano," she said and her departing laugh drowned out the men for a moment.

PRISON: Languishing in a Desert

(Continued from Page 1)
Jerusalem — and most Palestinians are not willing to get a permit from the government and take a government-chartered bus, as required.

The prisoners complain that they do not get enough water, but the army says that is nonsense. They say they get no health care, but there are infirmaries with physicians on call.

Prisoners' bathrooms are closed cubicles with a hole cut in the wooden floor over an open pit of sewage that simmers in the heat.

Despite all this, some guards said they felt good about the way prisoners were treated.

In one compound on Thursday, prisoners said guards did not mistreat them. But in another one, Mr. Fayyad said, "If you say anything wrong to the policeman, they take you into the shower room and beat you."

Around him, two dozen other Gazans nodded agreement. And a little later, an army reservist working as a guard quietly volunteered to show the place where "they beat the prisoners."

"Not severely — no instruments of torture, no marks," he said, obviously upset by the practice. "It's just out of sadism. People are beaten."

Colonel Tzernach said he had never heard of that.

"It must be the exception," he said, and seemed genuinely disturbed. Even many Palestinians say mistreatment of that sort is the exception. That is not what anger others most, they say.

The treatment is not important, the food is not important, the atmosphere is not important," said Reduan Abu Eysah, the head of the Arab Journalists' Association, who was released from six months of administrative detention in a military prison this past week.

Although he complained that so many people were packed into his cell that "we had to eat standing up," he added:

"What's important is that they put you in prison without any charge. You ask them what you did wrong, and they say, 'We'll tell you later.'

Administrative detainees are given the right to appeal to a military tribunal. At Keriot, about 50 have appealed. Two have been released.

Prisoners are allowed no personal possessions — not even a book, a radio or a wristwatch — just "their underwear, maybe some sugar or coffee and a copy of the Koran," Colonel Tzernach said. "If we want to keep the peace and quiet, we believe a radio could be inciteful."

They get a week's worth of newspapers on Fridays, usually.

The International Red Cross comes for visits, and so do prisoners' lawyers, but no family members come.

Prisoners and relatives say it is too far — nearly three hours from

SAKHAROV: The Center Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

enforced without benefit of trial or sentence.

"My freedom for now, for the time being, is not limited by anything."

It was even more remarkable to see his wife, Yelena G. Bonner — dammed in Brezhnev-era gossip as the harlot who led a great scientist to political astray — jumping up to microphones to administer a general tongue-lashing.

The immediate cause of her ire was a question from a reporter as to whether Mr. Sakharov had agreed to some sort of self-censorship in return for his access to official facilities.

"That is a base question," she said. "You are trying to suggest Sakharov has compromised. He has not. He remains what he always was."

She also peppered her indignant outbursts to the 200 journalists with phrases like "you're calling all the time. I can't get any sleep, and I can't fit you all in our two-room apartment."

But Mrs. Bonner, who was once tarred in the Soviet press as an agent of both Israel and the CIA, and largely in the background as Mr. Sakharov expressed his opposition to President Ronald Reagan's meeting with Soviet dissidents and Mr. Gorbachev's negotiating stand on submarine-launched cruise missiles.

Mr. Sakharov gave equal time to supporting the programs of Mr. Gorbachev, whom he said he viewed as a "great statesman."

[Mr. Sakharov said that a dissident biologist, Sergei Korylov, was denied the job he had been promised at a research institute 24 hours after criticizing Soviet rights abuses at the meeting with President Reagan, United Press International reported from Moscow.]

The meeting and what the Soviet media called the president's "de-sonorizing" on human rights were widely criticized by official spokesman and clearly irritated Mr. Gorbatchev.

[Mr. Sakharov said the action was a challenge to the United States and President Reagan. Mr. Korylov was one of 49 dissidents invited by the president to attend a luncheon at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Moscow on Monday. Mr. Korylov, who is unemployed, was informed 24 hours later that the job he had been given at the Institute of Problems of Technical Transfers was no longer available, Mr. Sakharov said.]

"Regrettably, the meeting, which was loyal and factual on the part of all participants, was criticized by the Soviet press in very negative terms," Mr. Sakharov said Friday. "This is a crying example of the old methods being used."

He also spoke out on a range of other issues, from the withdrawal of Soviet troops in Afghanistan to nuclear power to questions involving Soviet nationalities. As a result

of two of these national questions, he sent a letter to Mr. Gorbachev inviting him to an audience with him.

He said that in that meeting, in March, he called for the return of the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, now part of the Azerbaijan Republic, to the republic of Armenia.

The emotional pull of that issue brought hundreds of thousands of Armenians to the streets of their capital, Yerevan, in February, and prompted a massacre of Armenians in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait.

Mr. Sakharov said he was also appealed to Mr. Gorbachev to grant all Crimean Tatars, who were deported to central Asia on Stalin's orders during World War II, the right to return to their homeland on the Black Sea.

He went out of his way at the news conference to speak out for the rights of a third group — at least one million Eastern-Europe Catholics in the Ukraine who practice their faith in secret since their church was forcibly disbanded by Stalin in 1946.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church's illegal status is "archaic" and the Russian Orthodox Church should take the lead in calling for its legalization, he said. His remarks came on the eve of the celebration of the millennium of Christianity in the country.

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However, officials in Tokyo said that Japan is responding to its own historical evolution.

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Soviets Continue Afghan Withdrawal Despite Complaint

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union has removed 10,000 soldiers from Afghanistan since it began its withdrawal May 13 and shows no sign of slowing the pace despite its threats to do so, according to UN officials monitoring the pullout.

At his summit talks with President Ronald Reagan this past week, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, accused Pakistan of violating the terms of the accord under which Moscow agreed to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, the capital of Pakistan, would investigate the Afghan and Soviet complaints.

If the Soviet Union maintains its current withdrawal rate of roughly 20,000 soldiers a month, UN officials said, it will have removed some 60,000 troops by Aug. 15, over half the 100,300 soldiers it has told the UN it had stationed in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union promised in the Geneva accord to remove at least half its troops within three months of starting the withdrawal and to pull out the rest during the following nine months.

UN officials said the guerrillas have made a few attacks on the retreating Soviet forces. However, they said the violations claimed by Kabul might have occurred by accident because the Geneva agreement was completed later than expected.

Under the Geneva accord, Pakistan and the United States, which have been supplying the guerrillas with weapons, agreed to halt military aid as of May 15, provided that the Soviet Union also ceased sending weapons to Kabul.

Undersecretary General Diego Cordóvez, the UN mediator for the

Middle East, said: "I am not sure what happened."

About 62,000 cases of AIDS have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control. According to recent Public Health estimates, that figure is nearly five times as many as in 1982.

"I mean we were the p...," she said. "We had no idea, not my husband, neither drink, don't care much to all the men around her, he's a lounge. They never had a drop of a young girl."

Ms. Abbott looked down at her feet. "I never learned how to play cards, she said and her eyes downcasted out the window.

The only thing I regret is that I never learned how to play cards, she said and her eyes downcasted out the window.

MONUMENTAL ART — With the Arc de Triomphe's facade shattered by scaffolding, Paris sightseers will be confronted instead with a gaudy red, white and blue design on the protective fence around the landmark. Restoration of the Arc is being carried out through a \$1.3-million appeal to the public.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Comfort in a Gray Summit

In its specifics, the Moscow summit conference was disappointing. The leaders made slight progress toward a treaty on strategic arms, and seemed to accomplish little on regional conflicts and human rights. Yet the meeting added solidity to U.S.-Soviet relations. It was a realistic mixture of friendly chats, workmanlike negotiations and trifling disagreements — a diplomatic gray, not an ideological black and white.

Such is the Reagan legacy, an important as any treaty: a steady, perhaps even sustainable, relationship. It is a long way from Mr. Reagan's evil empire speech in 1983.

The tangible results of the four-day summit conference were sparse. The arms control centerpiece was the exchange of ratification instruments for the treaty, already agreed on to eliminate medium-range missiles. The two sides also signed minor treaties one to require advance notice of ballistic missile launches, another to provide for experiments on methods of monitoring nuclear tests. They expanded student and other exchange agreements.

On strategic arms, they failed to overcome the largest obstacles — space-based defenses and sea-launched cruise missiles.

Mikhail Gorbachev chided the Americans for inflexibility on trade issues and conventional arms and took Mr. Reagan to task for dwelling on human rights.

But making human rights his priority was

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Don't Subsidize Argentina

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina is a courageous politician leading his country through a tough time, and he deserves help. But Argentina does not deserve a subsidy. That is not the kind of help that will do any lasting good. In New York this week Mr. Alfonsín proposed a drastic cut in the interest on Argentina's foreign debts. He would drop the rate for several years to 4 percent, which is less than half the present rate and well below the banks' cost of funds. That would represent a subsidy to Argentina in the range of \$1 billion a year.

Argentina has been, in this century, one of the world's richest countries, and it has the resources to restore itself to that position. Foreign debts have aggravated its economic troubles recently, but they are not the reason for its long slide, nor are they central to its recovery. Argentina became poor because of disastrously wrong public policy over two generations. Successive governments interfered more and more deeply in the economy, protecting grossly inefficient domestic companies from world competition and allowing wealth to concentrate in the hands of people who had little interest in growth.

The reforms that Mr. Alfonsín is pursuing at home are a sustained attack on the monopolies and privileges that have accu-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Platform to Stand On

Vice President George Bush, trailing far behind in May polls, and Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts still a little-known quantity to many voters, seem to have reached an implicit accord. Neither of them will spell out in detail his plans for reducing the federal deficit, tip his hand on which domestic programs he might cut back, and so on. The rationale for Mr. Bush's refusal, according to his advisers, is that to discuss such intentions now would be to let Congress in the secret much too soon, thus undermining a presidential negotiating position. So long as Mr. Bush holds out this way, Mr. Dukakis is under little pressure to break his own silence. They have a very cozy thing going.

But is it going far enough? If you accept the principle in relation to protecting a negotiating position with Congress, are there not implications for campaigning on other subjects, including foreign policy and defense affairs? Yes, it would be nice for the voters to know what the candidates have in mind in this important realm — but at the price of letting the Russians know? Mr. Dukakis, in fact, in an incomprehensible breach of the protocol of this campaign, has listed some weapons systems he would cut. Mr. Bush has hinted that he would not peregrinate with General Manuel Antonio Noriega. Is there not a loyalty and security-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Consigned to the Ash Heap

In four historic days in Moscow this week, President Reagan had his "evil empire" remark thrown back into his face dozens of times, but curiously, no one brought up his 1983 assertion that Russian communism was well on the way to "the ash-heaps of history."

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

The "evil empire" remarks rankle, to be sure, but it is the "ash-heap" talk that Russians resent most deeply, because such words question the very legitimacy of the nation. But now we live in "another time, another era," to quote the president's parting words. Mr. Reagan has in effect accepted the new Russia as embodied by the new Soviet man, Mikhail Gorbachev, and this is a watershed event.

To be sure, we still hear cries from irritable cold warriors. Pat Robertson protests that the president today sounds "more like Chamberlain than Ronald Reagan." Jesse Helms made one final effort to kill the arms

— Le Soir (Brussels).

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It Was a Summit of Pragmatism

By Jim Hoagland

MOSCOW — Strolling beside Red Square on Tuesday, Mikhail Gorbachev stopped before a Russian senior citizen to ask: "How do you think the visit of the president is going?"

Moscow's little old ladies reach that stage in life by knowing what to do when asked such a question by someone in authority. Without missing a beat, the woman replied: "Let's begin with you. What do you think?"

"It is good that the president has come," the general secretary boomed

orchestrated Mr. Reagan's visit to help reach that goal.

By continually telling Mr. Reagan how much the Soviet Union was changing, Mr. Gorbachev was trying to persuade his countrymen of the same point. In those segments of the visit given emphasis in the Soviet media, Mr. Reagan acted as a willing witness to that message.

The force of ideology seemed on the rise on both sides of the Iron Curtain as this decade began, with one of the most conservative presidents of this century coming to power in Washington and the gray old men of the Kremlin underwriting Soviet military expansionism in a totally mindless way.

History will record Mr. Reagan's visit to Moscow as a crucial moment in the opposite trend, taking us toward a more pragmatic, less dangerous future.

It is still a far shore, and it would bereck beyond reach if Mr. Gorbachev's reforms were to be jettisoned by him or his successors. But whatever their intentions and fate, Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan showed in concrete ways in Moscow that ideology is a declining force in a world facing traumatic economic transformations. That was no small accomplishment.

Stalin's paranoia, not inherent evil in the West, triggered the Cold War.

This is heady stuff in a society ruled by rigid ideologues for 70 years. To admit that there were alternatives to Stalin, the Cold War and Brezhnev's adventurism is to encourage people to rethink the course of the Communist Revolution itself.

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The Washington Post

AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT NEXT YEAR...
GEORGE SAYS THAT ANY BUCKAROO OF MINE IS A BUCKAROO OF HIS!



Reagan's Was a Dangerous Performance

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It was a strange performance President Reagan put on in Moscow, and a sadly flawed one.

There were times when he seemed to be doing everything right. He spoke with deep feeling to Moscow students about the principles and foundations of American society.

The words were his speech writers here — not abolished it.

"If I said that to Gorbachev, he would probably throw me out of his office," Mr. Kissinger told friends after meeting the Soviet leader. "I'm sure the thought that he would be treated as less than equal has never crossed his mind."

Mr. Gorbachev is willing to admit mistakes (by his predecessors) even in foreign policy, an area that has been sacrosanct until now. Propaganda depicting the Soviet Union as the infallible leader of the forces of peace is being replaced by Central Committee documents that acknowledge that the Soviet Union has "missed chances to reduce tensions" in the world.

Scholars here are publishing officially sanctioned articles saying that

body has to shake the bureaucracy by the neck and say stop, what are you doing? So he was bringing some of the oppressed to Moscow to Mr. Gorbachev, so that he could just shake up those pesky bureaucrats.

This distortion of reality was stunning that twice American correspondents publicly offered him a chance to get out of it. Twice Mr. Reagan declined, clearly not knowing what they were talking about — what he was talking about.

Does he really believe that 70 years of Soviet refusal to allow its citizens to leave the country at will is based on the laziness of grumpy bureaucrats?

Does he really understand that these bureaucrats are not roadblocks at all, but are methodically carrying out Soviet laws that put a legal iron curtain around the Soviet Union?

Perhaps Mr. Gorbachev will change all that and free Soviet citizens from police-state laws. But to say only bureaucrats stand in the way — the insults and damages those Soviet citizens who are fighting for a truly free day. They face struggles to achieve quite likely struggles even against Mr. Gorbachev and his concept of partial liberty. They are not helped by a American president giving them credit before it is earned.

In Moscow, Mr. Reagan showed warmth and a sense of humanity. He also showed how shallow are the layers in which his intellect now sits. He personalizes history dangerously. He talked as if it is just Mr. Gorbachev who is bringing change, not the desperate need to save the collapsing Soviet economy.

His tendency to banal anecdotes distorts any unpleasant reality he wishes to ignore. And he seems to have lost the philosophical consistency that a leader needs — not to resist change, but to understand how and why changes take place, and when.

Now there is talk of a fifth Gorbachev-Reagan summit ... For the new president should be able to meet with Mr. Gorbachev and come from what Mr. Reagan achieved — before his first trip to Moscow.

The New York Times

Tired of Perestroika? Try Peredishka

By Jack Fruchtman Jr.

BALTIMORE — With the summit meeting out of the way, we are now free to concentrate on the truly historic event scheduled this month in Moscow — the 19th All Union Party Conference, set to begin June 28.

The conference, the first of its kind in more than 40 years, is crucial for Mikhail Gorbachev, his own future, and the future of his campaign for renewal in his country. As it unfolds, Americans may well find that their existing vocabulary of Soviet reform is insufficient.

Glasnost (openness), *perestroika* (restructuring), the two most talked about strategies of Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to modernize his country, barely scratch the surface of the terminology of reform.

Here, then, is a lexicon for the upcoming conference.

Intensification. Literally, intensification. The modernization of the entire social and economic structure, including but not limited to, decentralization of economic planning and goals; a reorganized bureaucracy; incentives for workers and profits for productive factories and greater use of high technology.

Peredishka. Breathing space. The term dates to the first great Soviet economic reformer, Lenin, and, as the Russians themselves have now decided, Lenin's right-hand man, Nicholas Bulychev, who was rehabilitated earlier this year. Lenin saw that his bold and devastating first steps to turn a backward Russia into a communist state needed a breathing space.

In 1921, he stopped the communization process and introduced economic reforms and some independence under the New Economic Policy. "What is needed," Lenin said, "is a much longer period of preparation, a slower tempo," in other words, peredishka.

Ukroreka. Acceleration. This is what Mr. Gorbachev hopes to do after the party conference — accelerate the political, economic and social modernization of the Soviet Union. He has taken some steps to consolidate his control of the ruling Politburo. Now he wants to move more quickly to loosen the grip of his main opposition, the huge Soviet bureaucracy and the KGB.

Mr. Gorbachev knows how difficult these tasks are. Conservatives in the Politburo oppose the pace of reform. But Mr. Gorbachev wants to move as quickly as possible to modernize the country. Even he, however, does not want to bring in Western-style capitalism, pluralism or democracy. The framework for change will always be under the auspices of party control.

Mr. Gorbachev will try to use the party conference to identify new allies and new bases of power. But should he fail, Americans will learn a new term:

Rykavodava. New leadership, new guidance. This is what the Russians will be looking for if Mr. Gorbachev fails, and with it, perhaps another new vocabulary.

The writer is assistant professor of political science at Towson State University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

'Dukanomics': Getting America's House in Order

By Hobart Rowen

WAshington — My impression after a lengthy interview with Governor Michael Dukakis is that if he wins the election in November, attention to international economic issues, and an effort to pursue collaboration with other nations, will get a higher priority than ever.

He feels that too much emphasis may have been placed on the prospective decline of American power. But he agrees that in order to exercise leadership in a world where power must be shared, the United States must work more effectively with its neighbors and allies.

"It's not that I happen to believe strongly in international institutions as a means of building a more stable and peaceful world," he said, "but as a practical matter, it's clear to me that we are going to achieve our goals [only] by working with others more effectively than we have over the past eight years."

Yet Mr. Dukakis recognizes the

instability in recent years to American "fiscal irresponsibility." He adds: "We can have all the conferences in the world; if that deficit isn't coming down purposefully and steadily, [jobs] are just going to laugh at us."

The Dukakis economic philosophy appears to be a blend of standard Democratic concern for the underdog with an awareness that excessive spending is not popular today. He is committed to balancing the budget by making "hard choices" on spending programs over four or five years; but it was clear during the conversation that he expects no magic from such a meeting.

He plans to continue the Group of Seven consultative process on exchange rates initiated by Treasury Secretary James Baker. And he is willing to consider the idea of setting target zones for exchange rates, in the fashion of the G-7. But he says that "the first and most important thing that's got to happen is an America that's getting its house in order and bringing that deficit down and providing that kind of stability."

Mr. Dukakis ascribes the dollar's

instability in recent years to American "fiscal irresponsibility." He adds: "We can have all the conferences in the world; if that deficit isn't coming down purposefully and steadily, [jobs] are just going to laugh at us."

The Dukakis views emerged from the interview.

The World Debt — Mr. Dukakis would move away from the Baker strategy toward debt relief or "debt restructuring" along the lines suggested by Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey and other Democrats.

"The banks are going to have to take some losses," he said.

But Mr. Dukakis is opposed to adding to the U.S. budget deficit to finance debt relief.

"I'd like to see some Deutsche marks and yen used for that purpose," he says. "I like the notion that Japanese surpluses would be used to help the Third World" rather than to be spent on the Japanese economy.

Education

ARTS/LEISURE

The Curious Case of the Polo Auction

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The sale of the Roberto Polo collection conducted this week by Jacques Taja at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — "Drouot Montaigne," as it is referred to on such occasions — is one of those rare art market happenings that neither have a precedent nor set one.

Everything is odd about the event: the personality of the collector with an outsized ego reflected in

SOUREN MELIKIAN

the preface to the catalogue, the way in which he set about forming the collection and, not least, the legal battle that developed around the vendor at the 11th hour.

Polo, born in Cuba, educated in the United States — he is now a U.S. citizen — has been described as a man keen to cut deals. When buying important gems, for example, he bought from top professionals, including such exclusive aristocrats as Ralph Esmeralda of New York. He sold many of his acquisitions this year through Sotheby's in St. Moritz and New York, and did very well, according to trade experts. When looking around for an artistic field in which to invest, Polo decided against Impressionism — too expensive — and settled for the 18th-century French paintings, which he considered, rightly, to be undervalued.

Again he turned to the top men. This distinction is not unusual, since that next year, he had the chance to get out of it. Polo decided, though, what they were taking account of what he was talking about. This distinction is not unusual, since that next year, he had the chance to get out of it. Polo decided, though, what they were taking account of what he was talking about.

Perhaps Mr. Polo had the world's largest holdings in Old Masters when Polo started buying. It certainly chose whom to sell to. Old-timers still marvel at the powers of persuasion of the youthful Polo that enabled him to induce the shrewd, unscrupulous Polo to part with some of all but are mentioned, the most stunning specimens of 18th-century painting still in a private collection around the world.

Out of the 21 that could be seen at the three-day viewing, only two were acquired from another dealer, dealers stand in Paris. While results and damages there are extremely good, Jean-Marie Nataf, who is fighting for the rights of the Englishman Cecil Lewis,

As one first caught sight of the

I. M. Pei's new building, the 21

fruits and a wine of his paintings hung in semi-circular ar-

chaeological arrangement, each on its separate

stage, in which the colors of the

the rhythm created by the alterna-

tion of large vertical formats and

horizontal panels, who is bound

to the deviate and bring

the most accomplished hanging de-

signs, impressed by an auctioneer that I can

not imagine and remember. Credit for this goes to

one of the experts, Guy Herde-

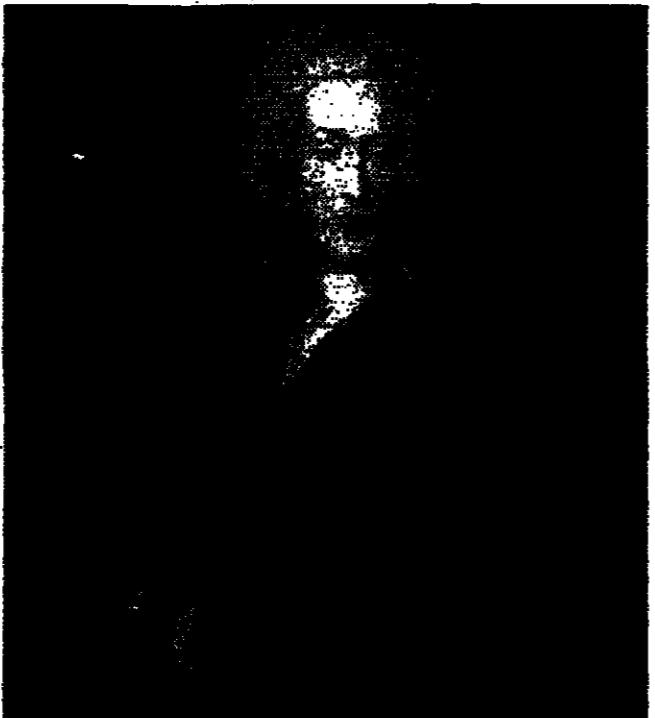
re, who frequently collaborates

but to understand with the Ader Picard Taja auctioneering group. Thanks to a half

dozen pictures, it projected a view

of 18th-century painting that is

very different from the convention-



Portrait of painter, attributed to Nicolas Lancret, failed to sell.

al frills, furrows and artful graces that one often associates with the court painting of the Louis XV and Louis XVI age.

The greatest surprise, perhaps, was to discover the heights attained by a painter best known for pleasurable decorative pieces — often still lifes — Anne Vallayer-Coster. "Pâquerettes de mer, lithophytes, et coquilles," a composition of sea plants and shells — reproduced in 1970 in Marianne Roland-Michel's monograph on the artist and described as having been lost — is a masterpiece in poetical composition.

Tall vegetation from the ocean bed rises high above shells from tropical waters. The ivory-colored leaves and spindly coral branches glow mysteriously on their stone ledge against a background lost in darkness. The still life, dated 1769, has a fairy-tale touch which, added to the perfect draftsmanship and brushwork, makes it one of the outstanding pictures of the period. Daniel Wildenstein apparently bought it some time around 1979 from the collection of the Englishman Cecil Lewis.

The great dealer must have relished the idea of thus matching the other great work of the painter, done five years later, which he had acquired some years before.

PARIS — The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus is making its first European tour, a whirlwind affair of six concerts in as many days and places. It is also the grand finale of Robert Shaw's 21 seasons as music director of the Atlantans. The final tour concert Saturday at Royal Festival Hall in London will be Shaw's last before he moves on to emeritus status, although surely not to inactivity.

Now that Shaw, at 71, is officially retiring, it is worth a quick review of his extraordinary career, rooted in one of the great seedbeds of explicitly American musicmaking — the college glee club.

Shaw was at Pomona College in California in the 1930s when he impressed the band leader Fred Waring with his glee club conducting. He moved to New York to organize the Fred Waring Glee Club, which one remembers as a musical staple of stone age U.S. television. Soon he came to the attention of Arturo Toscanini and took over choral duties for the maestro's NBC Symphony Orchestra.

He founded and directed two outstanding choruses, the Collegiate Chorale, an ensemble of more than 100 amateurs, and the Robert Shaw Chorus, a smaller professional group. Even when conducting more or less transient groups, Shaw could be counted on to pro-

duce choruses that could throw up solid walls of homogeneous sound, yet with the unity and delicacy of a Baroque chamber group.

In the '50s, Shaw moved seriously into the orchestral world, first with the San Diego Symphony, then as associate conductor with George Szell of the Cleveland Orchestra, where of course he organized the chorus. After a decade in Cleveland, he took over the Atlanta Symphony in 1967, and three years later organized the orchestra's chorus — more than 200 voices, volunteers from the Atlanta region.

So, this may be the shortest Eu-

ropean tour ever made by an Amer-

ican orchestra, but it is doubtless,

as claimed, the biggest in terms of

personnel — 300 or so musicians and impedimenta.

If Shaw is a choral director who, early on, satisfied the likes of Toscanini and Szell, he also is a conductor who had plenty of time and opportunity to learn from them. It is no surprise to find that he is a no-nonsense performer on the podium, with a clear beat and a straightforward approach to the music.

The program Thursday at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Clézard, as in London Saturday, consisted of Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 — two monuments of the

orchestral-choral repertory. Shaw drew from his



Still life of sea plants and shells by Anne Vallayer-Coster went for 3,633,900 francs (about \$625,000)

Robert Shaw's Finale With the Atlanta Symphony

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus is making its first European tour, a whirlwind affair of six concerts in as many days and places. It is also the grand finale of Robert Shaw's 21 seasons as music director of the Atlantans. The final tour concert Saturday at Royal Festival Hall in London will be Shaw's last before he moves on to emeritus status, although surely not to inactivity.

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So, this may be the shortest Eu-

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ican orchestra, but it is doubtless,

as claimed, the biggest in terms of

large forces playing and singing that had chamber-music transparency without being small in scale and which communicated a sense of repose.

During the first three movements of the Beethoven, Shaw moved right down the middle of the road and no dallying. These movements were the only ones in the concert that the orchestra had alone, and it gave a solid account of itself. If the overall sound seemed undernourished at times, there was some fine individual playing and impressive corporate enthusiasm.

The excellent solo quartet — Benita Valente, Janice Taylor, Robert Tear and Benjamin Luvin — was beautifully well matched. The Paris audience responded with prolonged enthusiasm.

Campaign Books — 8 to Go

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
New York Times Service

IT MIGHT appear that, with the dramatic narrowing of the field of presidential candidates, there would be fewer books one had to read to learn about the next chief executive of the United States.

Yet while the total number of declared and viable aspirants to the presidency has now been reduced from 13 to 3 (Vice President George Bush, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, and Jesse Jackson) the number of books about those candidates has dropped by only 5, from 13 to 8.

Although there may be other compelling reasons to read them, you can eliminate from a crash course on the upcoming election the two Bob Dole books — "The Doles: Unlimited Partners," by Bob and Elizabeth Dole, with Richard Norton Smith and "Bob Dole: American Political Phoenix," by Stanley G. Hilton — and the two biographies of Pat Robertson — "Pat Robertson: The Authorized Biography," by John B. Donovan and "Pat Robertson: A Personal, Political and Religious Portrait," by David Edwin Harrell Jr.

That still leaves:

- One book on Bush — "Looking Forward: An Autobiography," by George Bush, with Victor Gold.
- Three books on Dukakis: "Creating the Future: The Massachusetts Comeback and Its Promise for America," by Michael S. Dukakis and Rosabeth Moss Kanter; "Dukakis: An American Odyssey," by Charles Kemeny and Robert L. Turner, and "Dukakis and the Reform Impulse," by Richard Ganes and Michael Segal.
- Four books on Jackson

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
14,987	37.00	36.00	37.00	+ 1/2
WENDELL	32.00	31.00	32.00	+ 1/2
2,641	27.00	26.00	27.00	+ 1/2
CIGNA	27.00	26.00	27.00	+ 1/2
4,224	26.00	25.00	26.00	+ 1/2
Texaco	51	50	51	+ 1/2
3,277	51	50	51	+ 1/2
CBI In	35.00	34.00	35.00	+ 1/2
SCANA	25.00	24.00	25.00	+ 1/2
2,163	25.00	24.00	25.00	+ 1/2
INTC	25.00	24.00	25.00	+ 1/2
Fairchild	15.50	15.00	15.50	+ 1/2
UFCW	26.00	25.00	26.00	+ 1/2
TexUti	14.00	13.00	14.00	+ 1/2

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume
187,400,000
NYSE prev. close
222,874,750
Amer 4 p.m. volume
9,200,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume
10,000,000
OTC 4 a.m. volume
119,368,400
NYSE 4 p.m. volume
182,743,400
NYSE volume up
49,344,000
NYSE volume down
1,273,100
Amex volume down
OTC volume down
20,133,000

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
150.40	147.27	150.31	+ 1/2
151.70	150.27	151.20	+ 1/2
71.85	71.44	71.85	+ 0.31
126.73	125.94	126.73	+ 0.82

**NYSE Diary**

Close	Prev.
Advanced	147
Declined	614
Unchanged	259
Total Issues	1,792
New Highs	18
New Lows	1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sales	Buy/Sales
June 2	546,197	1,261
July 1	520,121	1,257
July 21	512,633	1,275
July 27	494,297	1,269
July 28	487,297	1,265
July 25	180,674	21,177

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

AMEX Diary

Close	Prev.
Advanced	250
Declined	214
Unchanged	241
Total Issues	2,147
New Highs	1
New Lows	4

NASDAQ Index

Close	Chg.	Prev.
Composite	+ 2.21	342.85
Industrials	+ 1.21	343.25
Services	+ 0.19	341.10
Utilities	+ 0.11	341.11
Totals	+ 0.28	342.42

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Donald	260	257	257	- 1
Conoco	253	251	251	- 1
Texaco	251	248	251	+ 1/2
AT&T	249	246	249	+ 1/2
IBM	247	244	247	+ 1/2
Motorola	242	239	242	+ 1/2
AOL	239	236	239	+ 1/2
AT&T Bells	238	235	238	+ 1/2
Eastman	237	234	237	+ 1/2
AT&T Long	236	233	236	+ 1/2
AT&T S	235	232	235	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long	234	231	234	+ 1/2
AT&T S Bells	233	230	233	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long Bells	232	229	232	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S	231	228	231	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Bells	230	227	230	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long	229	226	229	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long Bells	228	225	228	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S	227	224	227	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Bells	226	223	226	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Long	225	222	225	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Long Bells	224	221	224	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Long S	223	220	223	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Long S Bells	222	219	222	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Long S Long	221	218	221	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long S Long S Long S Long Bells	220	217	220	+ 1/2
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AT&T S Long S Long S Long S Long S Long	217	214	217	+ 1/2
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AT&T S Long S Long S Long S Long S Long S Bells	214	211	214	+ 1/2
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AT&T S Long S Long S Long S Long S Long S Long S Bells	210	207	210	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long	209	206	209	+ 1/2
AT&T S Long Bells	208	205	208	+ 1/2
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AMEX Stock Index	
High	Low
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AMEX Stock Index	

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Glynwed Sets Agreed Bid for Amari

Reuters

LONDON — Glynwed International PLC, a diversified British industrial group, said Friday that it was making an agreed bid for Amari PLC, valuing the metals company at £102 million (\$183 million).

Glynwed already holds 1.55 million Amari ordinary shares or 4.9 percent. It said that Suter PLC, which holds another 28.1 percent, has accepted the offer for Amari.

Baby Nutrition Stocks Fall On Rumors of Nestlé Plans

Reuters

NEW YORK — Shares of Abbott Laboratories and Bristol-Myers Co. were lower on Friday amid concern that Nestlé SA would begin a major push in the infant nutrition market in the United States, where both companies are big players, traders said.

Abbott stock fell \$2.875 a share to \$44.375, and Bristol-Myers dropped \$1.875 to \$40.875 a share in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Traders said the declines were caused by Nestlé comments to analysts that it would have a major announcement next week.

The traders said there is speculation that the announcement will concern a new line of infant nutrition products by Nestlé's Carnation Co. subsidiary. Nestlé is a world leader in infant nutrition.

At least four pharmaceutical analysts downgraded their opinions of the two companies on Friday.

David Lippmann, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said he changed his opinion on Bristol-Myers to "neutral" from "buy." Larry Feinberg, another Drexel analyst, cut his estimates of Abbott's earnings.

In Chicago, an Abbott spokeswoman said company plans already provide for new competitors in the infant nutrition business.

"We've been aware of those rumors for a number of years and certainly have taken the necessary steps," said Catherine Babington, the Abbott spokeswoman. She refused to identify the measures.

The U.S. infant formula market is estimated at \$1.5 billion, she said, adding that Abbott has the largest market share.

A Writedown on Seabrook

Reuters

Construction of Seabrook's Unit One is complete, but there is fierce opposition to a launch of operations because of questions about the adequacy of emergency evacuation plans around the plant. The nuclear plant's other reactor, Unit Two, was canceled in 1984.

The writedown, which amounts to \$3.17 a share, results from a settlement of five state and federal proceedings involving wholesale rates. The utility is the second-largest in New England, serving more than one million customers.

The company said the settlement, still subject to final federal approval, resolved all issues associated with its past investments in Unit One of the Seabrook nuclear plant. The settlement will not affect quarterly dividend payments, now at 51 cents a share.

New England Electric's stock jumped \$1.625 to \$23.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

which specializes in manufacturing of metals and in holding metals supplies.

The Amari board is recommending that its other shareholders accept, Glynwed said.

Glynwed said that Amari's strong market position in the distribution of stainless steel and other metals would complement its own activities. Also, the merger would enable the companies to exploit the opportunities of the single European

market scheduled to begin in 1992.

In North America, it added, Amari's distribution strengths would materially help Glynwed's export efforts.

Glynwed is offering 58 new Glynwed ordinary shares for every 100 Amari shares, or a cash alternative of 241 pence for every Amari ordinary share.

It is also offering 453 new Glynwed ordinary shares for every 1,250 Amari convertible preference shares, or 150 pence in cash.

Shortly after the bid — and the proposed dilution of Glynwed's shares — was announced, its shares fell 14 pence to 445 pence and later closed at 437 on the London Stock Exchange. Amari shares rose 37 pence to 250 pence, and finished at 247.

If the share swap was accepted in full, Glynwed would need to issue 135.4 million new ordinary shares, an increase of 18.8 percent in its ordinary share capital.

Glynwed, headquartered in Birmingham in the Midlands, had 1987 pretax profit of £60.4 million on sales of £557 million.

Amari, based on the outskirts of London, reported 1987 pretax profit of £7.3 million and revenue of £236 million.



One of the new PS-2 Model 70 versions unveiled by IBM.

Compaq Hints It Will Strike Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Compaq Computer Corp., which has made ever-deeper inroads into the U.S. market for rapid personal computers, is expected to strike back following the introduction of new models by International Business Machines Corp.

IBM unveiled seven new computers Thursday designed to fill gaps in its Personal System-2 line and to combat the threat posed by competitors such as Houston-based Compaq.

Its new PS-2s include three desktop models built around Intel Corp.'s top-of-the-line 80386 microprocessor chip, including one machine that an IBM manager called "the fastest PC in the world." The model, employing a 25-megahertz 80386 chip, leapfrogs Compaq's model 386-20, which uses a 20-megahertz 80386 chip.

But Compaq, which had a 65 percent market share of machines with the 386 "brain" in the first quarter compared with 25 percent for IBM, has scheduled a product announcement for June 20.

"We intend to maintain our performance leadership," said Jim D'Arzzo, Compaq's vice president for corporate marketing. "We'll be delivering our machines immediately and in volume." He noted that IBM's top new model would not be shipped until the third quarter of this year. But he acknowledged that Compaq's announcement probably would be price reductions on existing models.

Bruce Lupatkin, an analyst with Hambrecht & Quist, raised his 1988 earnings estimate for Compaq on Friday to \$5 a share from \$4.60, saying the new IBM products posed "no real threat" to the company. The move buoyed Compaq's stock by \$1.25 to \$33.50.

But some analysts said that they were impressed by IBM's new products as well as the price reductions of up to \$2,000 that IBM announced on some older products. "In terms of price and performance, these new machines stack up pretty well," said Peter Teige, an industry analyst with Dataquest in San Jose.

IBM, the world's largest personal computer maker, also has the advantage of producing more than 85 percent of all the memory chips it uses in its personal computers. During the next quarter, the company said, it will be able to produce enough chips to meet demand.

Japanese manufacturers currently control an estimated 90 percent of the world market for computer memory chips, and analysts have suggested that there may be a 20 percent to 50 percent shortfall of one-megabit chips this year.

The announcement of the three desktop 386 versions of IBM's Model 70 "was a shot that took a year and two months to drop."

Until now, IBM has offered only a floor-standing 386 model.

Mr. Teige of Dataquest predicted that the new IBM lineup, which includes a pair of souped-up Model 50s incorporating Intel's less powerful 80286 chip, "will arrest the erosion of IBM's market share." The model 50s have bigger and faster hard disk drives for storage.

IBM's share of the market for IBM-style machines, measured in units sold, dropped to 24 percent last year from 31 percent in 1986.

(L47, NYT, Reuters)

With Demand Up, New Japanese Ethylene Plants Likely

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's petrochemical companies are considering building new ethylene production plants to meet stronger than expected domestic and foreign demand, industry sources said Friday.

They said the companies, which have already started to reopen mothballed plants this year, now see a need to set up new units and may join forces to cut costs.

"The growth of demand since late 1986 is greater than anybody expected, and I don't think re-opening old furnaces is enough to cover it," one petrochemical analyst said.

Most industry sources see demand remaining strong for at least another year because of the strong South Korean economy and delays in the completion of an ethylene plant in Taiwan, as well as the robust health of the U.S. economy.

The increase in demand for ethylene gas since 1986 was triggered by the strength of the domestic economy and by lower crude and petrochemical product prices, the industry sources said.

Heavy demand for packing materials, especially plastic shopping bags, played a key role, as did increased use of materials for con-

struction, vehicle, office automation and consumer electronics equipment, they added.

Polymers of ethylene are light-weight, resistant plastics.

Increased exports to South Korea, whose economy is booming, have also contributed to the strength of demand, the sources said.

Japanese ethylene exports to South Korea shot up to 139,141 metric tons in the year ended

March 31, 1988, from a mere 16,455 in fiscal 1985-86.

South Korea's ethylene production capacity falls far short of private sector demand for ethylene-based products, despite the Seoul government's backing of ethylene plant construction.

"The warning threat of imports is another factor," one company official said.

"The U.S. and Europe, able to get cheaper crude, used to

ship us lots of ethylene products, but now they're all too busy filling their own domestic orders."

Reopening old plants by this summer will increase capacity by only 200,000 to 300,000 tons a year from the current 4.6 million, the sources said. But petrochemical companies are wary of building new plants after having to close down units from 1983 to 1985 in the face of overcapacity, they said.

A U.S.-West German joint venture of M.W. Kellogg Co. and Thyssen Rheinstahl Technik has not yet found a plant site, industry sources said. The two companies have pledged a total investment of more than 4.5 billion ringgit (\$1.7 billion).

Petronas officials said they were unhappy about the government's policy of allowing foreign investors into the Southeast Asian country's petrochemical sector.

Low Eng Heng, the general manager of Asia Pacific Polymer SDN, the Malaysian subsidiary of China General, said he had been assured Petronas would export 80 percent of its polypropylene, leaving the domestic market mainly in foreign hands.

Petronas currently imports around 40,000 tons of polypropylene a year.

start construction of its plant, in Kuantan on peninsular Malaysia's east coast, next month.

China General Trading Corp. of Taiwan has begun preparing the site for a plant in Johore state in the south of peninsular Malaysia.

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IBM, in Blow to Lord, Geller, Solicits More Ad Agency Bids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In an evident blow to a major advertising firm, International Business Machines Corp. said Friday that it was asking more than one agency to bid for its

more than one agency to bid for its business, worth more than \$125 million a year.

"U.S. corporate and marketing services advertising is in review," the world's largest computer maker said. "By invitation, a small number of advertising agencies will be asked to participate."

The announcement was the latest disappointment for Lord, Geller and Einstein, which has been the primary IBM advertising agency for more than nine years. Its ads for the company first featured a Charlie Chaplin character.

Lord, Geller, which is now part of London-based WPP Group PLC, was thrown into turmoil in March when its founder, Richard Lord, and several other executives resigned and formed a new agency, Lord, Einstein, O'Neill & Partners.

According to sealed testimony last week by Timothy Elliott, the chief operating officer of Lord, Geller, several major clients are considering abandoning the ad

agency, including IBM and Dean Witter Financial Services Inc. Some clients already have left Lord, Geller, including Ann Klein II and Fuji Photo Film Co.

But a spokeswoman for IBM said Friday, "It is IBM's expectation that Lord, Geller, Federico, Einstein will continue as one of the company's advertising agencies following the review."

The defectors from Lord, Geller said they resigned because they were dissatisfied with management policies instituted by WPP, which bought the agency in June 1987.

(Reuters, NYT)

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Finland F.M.	1,830	41	1,000	35	550	29
France F.F.	1,600	37	880	31	480	25
Germany* D.M.	600	39	330	33	182	26
Gr. Britain £	135	38	74	32	41	25
Greece Dr.	25,000	47	14,000	41	7,700	35
Ireland firl.	155	43	85	38	47	31
Italy Lire	400,000	39	220,000	33	121,000	26
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands FL	660	40	365	33	200	27
Norway (air) N.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Portugal Esc.	26,000	51	14,300	46	7,900	40
Spain (air) Ptas.	31,000	41	17,000	36	9,400	29
— (hd. del.) Ptas.	45,240					

**Friday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	10s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg.
A													
10	43 ^b	ABG G					6.44	51 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	-	-14
9	41 ^b	ABIFS					1	47 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	-	-14
15 ^a	51 ^b	AL Lab b	.12	.9	17		55	131 ^b	12	131 ^b			
10 ^a	31 ^b	AMC S	.10	2.0			184	5	424	5	424	+1	+12
4 ^a	21 ^b	AOI	.05e	1.2	21		284	34 ^b	32 ^b	317 ^b	317 ^b	+1	+12
6 ^a	11 ^b	ARCI S					103	2	148	148	148	+1	+12
22 ^a	58 ^b	ATGE					2	14 ^b	136 ^b	351 ^b	351 ^b	+1	+12
3 ^a	37 ^b	ATT Ctr wrl					54	56	392	392	392	+1	+12
43 ^a	30 ^b	ATT FD	2.00	5.3			54	56	392	392	392	+1	+12
15 ^a	41 ^b	Abelmin D					6	7	47 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	+1	+12
9 ^a	51 ^b	Acme U	.120	1.7	34		480	28 ^b	14	14	14	-	-14
7	3	Action					31	14	14	14	14	-	-14
20 ^a	11 ^b	Action's					1	2	77 ^b	197 ^b	197 ^b	+1	+12
4 ^a	18 ^b	Adams R					161	19 ^b	134 ^b	124 ^b	124 ^b	+1	+12
15 ^a	51 ^b	Adams EI					18	13 ^b	14 ^b	14 ^b	14 ^b	-	-14
21 ^a	82 ^b	AdExpo					10	14	74 ^b	37 ^b	37 ^b	+1	+12
18 ^a	10 ^b	Alcoa	2.60	17.9			12	12	12	12	12	-	-14
3 ^a	1	Alcomco					33	33	33	33	33	-	-14
10 ^a	51 ^b	Albow					20	64 ^b	64 ^b	64 ^b	64 ^b	+1	+12
7 ^a	24 ^b	Alfa's					2	1	1	1	1	-	-14
10 ^a	41 ^b	Alfor S	1.38	20.1	98		37	67 ^b	29 ^b	52 ^b	52 ^b	+1	+12
11 ^a	3	AlgoInn					17	57 ^b	57 ^b	57 ^b	57 ^b	-	-14
21 ^a	41 ^b	AlgoInnGr					2	1	1	1	1	-	-14
4 ^a	1	Allex					1	1	1	1	1	-	-14
45	51 ^b	Almada S	3.75	8.9			100 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	47 ^b	+1	+12
42 ^a	16 ^b	Alta					795	241 ^b	211 ^b	241 ^b	241 ^b	+1	+12
5 ^a	3 ^b	AmBrill	.06	1.9	54		416	416	416	416	416	-	-14
50 ^a	19 ^b	AmBrid	20	20			4382	473 ^b	465 ^b	473 ^b	473 ^b	-	-14
19 ^a	7 ^b	AmBrid	.15	1.4	11		18	194 ^b	194 ^b	194 ^b	194 ^b	-	-14
5 ^a	2 ^b	AmCor					7	34 ^b	34 ^b	34 ^b	34 ^b	-	-14
27	20 ^b	ACM b	3.75	17.2			30	17	24 ^b	21 ^b	21 ^b	-	-14
5	7 ^b	AEAP					7	50 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	-	-14
15 ^a	51 ^b	AEAP F wrl					7	50 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	-	-14
15 ^a	51 ^b	AEAP Gr A					7	50 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	-	-14
14 ^a	41 ^b	AEFRC B					7	50 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	24 ^b	-	-14
20 ^a	11 ^b	AmFl Pro n					6	48 ^b	15 ^b	15 ^b	15 ^b	-	-14
26 ^a	10 ^b	AMGra S	.52	3.5			8	140 ^b	140 ^b	140 ^b	140 ^b	-	-14
22 ^a	11 ^b	AMGra S	.52	3.5			17	15 ^b	13 ^b	13 ^b	13 ^b	-	-14
4	4 ^b	AMBrid					17	132 ^b	1	1	1	-	-14
75	50 ^b	APEnet I	1.50 ^b	2.2	10		5	69	69	69	69	-	-14
15 ^a	13 ^b	APrec	20	12	38		18	164 ^b	164 ^b	164 ^b	164 ^b	-	-14
10 ^a	7 ^b	APrest n	5.32	49			10	104 ^b	104 ^b	104 ^b	104 ^b	-	-14
12 ^a	25 ^b	APSA S					966	8.2	150	150	150	-	-14
4 ^a	11 ^b	APTECH C					1	133 ^b	114 ^b	114 ^b	114 ^b	-	-14
27 ^a	16 ^b	APTEch	.71	1.1			17	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	-	-14
14 ^a	29 ^b	Apdx Sc					1	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	-	-14
9 ^a	65 ^b	Apdx uc	3.55	4.7			28	7424 ^b	7424 ^b	7424 ^b	7424 ^b	+1	+12
70 ^a	53 ^b	Apdx uc	3.55	5.4			3	455 ^b	455 ^b	455 ^b	455 ^b	+1	+12
26	8 ^b	Apdx uc					29	107 ^b	102 ^b	102 ^b	102 ^b	+1	+12
25 ^a	25 ^b	Apdx uc	1.15	4.2			1	27 ^b	22 ^b	22 ^b	22 ^b	+1	+12
22 ^a	18 ^b	Apdx uc	1.15	5.1			24	22 ^b	22 ^b	22 ^b	22 ^b	+1	+12
23 ^a	7 ^b	Apdx uc					4	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	23 ^b	-	-14
74 ^a	52 ^b	Apdmv					25	71	71	71	71	-	-14
34 ^a	84 ^b	A-berry sc					141	124 ^b	111 ^b	111 ^b	111 ^b	+1	+12
52	24 ^b	A-chiv sc	2.55	5.6			10	45 ^b	45 ^b	45 ^b	45 ^b	-	-14
17 ^a	34 ^b	A-chiv sc					45	5	43 ^b	5	43 ^b	+1	+12
34	27 ^b	A-lio					16	322 ^b	228 ^b	228 ^b	228 ^b	+1	+12
26 ^a	41 ^b	A-lio sc					100	6	54 ^b	54 ^b	54 ^b	+1	+12
44 ^a	11 ^b	A-dow 3C					54	13 ^b	13 ^b	13 ^b	13 ^b	+1	+12
49 ^a	18 ^b	A-dow 3C					28	102 ^b	102 ^b	102 ^b	102 ^b	+1	+12
49 ^a	15 ^b	A-dow 3C					12	20 ^b	20 ^b	20 ^b	20 ^b	+1	+12
27 ^a	27 ^b	A-dow 3C	2.47	7.5			28	33 ^b	33 ^b	33 ^b	33 ^b	+1	+12
13	34 ^b	A-dow 3C					14	77 ^b	77 ^b	77 ^b	77 ^b	+1	+12
89	44 ^b	A-dow 3C	2.75	3.5			11	191	82 ^b	82 ^b	82 ^b	+1	+12

ADVERTISEMENT (Station: Supplied by Funds Listed) 2nd June 1999

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 3rd June 1988

Swiss Court Term	FF 63,870.00	AM BOSTON Inc.	AM	(w) AM INC & Growth Fund
Swiss Long Term	FF 50,200.00	GAM ERMITAGE	AM	(w) National Cos Int Eq Fd
Swiss Monetarie	FF 54,094.94	GAM FAR EAST	AM	(m) Nasco Trust s/s
Swiss Prestige Fund	ECU 8.86	GAM FRANC-VAL Inc.	SF	(m) NSP F.L.T.
European Smfr Cos, Fd.A	ECU 9.93	GAM FRANCE Inc	FF	(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arts.
European Smfr Com Fd.B	ECU 9.93	GAM GLOBAL Fund	AM	(w) Porcurri Inc.
EUROPEAN Fund	S 9.24	GAM GROWTH Inc	AM	(w) Protected Perfor. Fund
EVALOR Stoc	S 9.24	GAM HIGH YIELD Inc	AM	(w) Quantum Fund N.V.
Europenland Fm Suisse	SF 990.45	GAM KING KONG Inc	AM	(s) Rentinvest
Rependement US\$	S 141.34	GAM LIFE INSURANCE Inc	AM	(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol. Inc. fd
Croissance Dollar	S 1,362.00	GAM JAPAN Inc	AM	(s) Samurai Portfolio
Croissance Zone Sterling	L 793.71	GAM Money Mkt's Fund	AM	(s) Schroder holding N.Y.+
EDUIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		GAM Money Mkt's Fund	AM	(s) SCI/Tech SA Luxembourg
EDU Bonds	SF 78.25	GAM Money Mkt's Fund	AM	(s) Specifirend Ltd.
Gold Valor Swf	109.30	GAM Money Mkt's Fund	AM	(s) Stella Fund
Gold Value US-DOLLAR	S 118.99	GAM Money Mkt's Fund	AM	(s) Stroy Int'l Gold Fund S.A.
Gold Value D-mark	DM 112.48	GAM NAM. UNIT Trust Inc.	AM	(s) Sunstar Fund
Gold Valor Yen	Y 10,571.00	GAM NAM. UNIT Trust Acc.	AM	(s) Swiss Silvertrust
Converti Valor Swf	106.21	GAM Pacific Basin Fund	AM	(s) Tercor Growth Fund
Converti Valor US-DOLLAR	SF 159.45	GAM PACIFIC Inc	AM	(s) Transpacifc Fund
CSF International	SF 172.20	GAM P & C Worldwide Income	AM	(s) Trans Europe Fund
Actions Suisses	SF 160.25	GAM P & C Worldwide Accum.	AM	(s) Tudor R.V.I. Futures LTD
Europo Valor	SF 425.25	GAM P & C.U.K.Fd.Income	AM	(s) Turquoise Fund
Mergie-Valor	SF 173.55	GAM P & C.U.K.Fd.Accum	AM	(s) Tweedy,Brown n.v.CLA
Consoct	SF 134.00	GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	S	(s) Tweedy,Brown n.v.CLB
Private Valor	SF 531.00	GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	AM	(m) (n) Unic Inv.Fund
Gold Bond Valor	SF 572.00	GAM TOKYO Fund Inc.	AM	(m) Unico Equity Fund
Ecu Bond A	ECU 221.73	GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr. Inc	AM	(s) Uni Bond Fund
Ecu Bond B	ECU 188.16	GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr.Ac	AM	(s) Uni Capitl Fund
Gulden Bond A	FL 111.20	GAM & Int'l Unit Trust Inc	AM	(s) Utvers Bonds
Gulden Bond B	FL 103.47	GAM Worldwide WIDE Inc	AM	(s) Upstate Fund Ltd.
S Prime Bond 'B'	DM 108.97	GAM YTCH S.A. Class A	AM	(s) Vanderbilt Assets
S Short-T. Bd DM A	DM 103.02	GAM U.S. Inc.	AM	(s) Vesper Plus
S Short-T. Bd DM B	DM 108.01	(w) GAM Whittemore Fund Inc.	AM	(s) Victoria Holdings Ltd.
S Prime Bond 'A'	DM 103.02			(s) Wilderbank Capital
				(s) World Fund S.A.
				(s) World Balanced Fund S.A.

Floating-Rate Notes

SPORTS

Mavericks Halt Lakers At 105-103, Send West To a Showdown Game

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The Dallas Mavericks earned the right to dream Thursday night by beating the Los Angeles Lakers, 105-103, after center James Donaldson may or may not have blocked a shot.

The triumph, before a raucous crowd of 17,007 in Reunion Arena in the sixth game of the National Basketball Association's Western Conference Final, put the Mavericks within a victory of their first appearance in a league championship series. The seventh and deciding contest is to be played Saturday at The Forum in Los Angeles.

For the Lakers, who beat the Utah Jazz at home in the final game of the conference semifinals, it will be the first time since 1970 that they have had to play two seven-game postseason series.

"This is the kind of situation you dream about, what you'll do, how you'll react," said Dallas guard Rodondo Blackman.

With everything to lose, the Mavericks reacted well. Thursday night, with six of the seven men who played scoring in double figures, Mark Aguirre led the way with 23 points, one more than Blackman.

The Mavericks continued their series-long domination in rebounding, particularly at the offensive end, where they got 18 that were turned into 22 second-chance points.

And their only two field goals in the last 5 minutes, 51 seconds, both came off offensive rebounds.

But the decisive play came at the defensive end. Trailing by 104-102, with 11 seconds left, the Lakers had the ball and a chance to tie, or take the lead, on a three-point shot.

The second possibility was certainly on the minds of the Mavericks. Anxious to pressure long-range shooters Byron Scott and Michael Cooper, they scrambled to catch up to the play as the Lakers swung the ball from one side of the court to the other. It wound up in the hands of James Worthy, who appeared to have a wide-open lane to the basket.

But Donaldson closed the gap and, although he wasn't sure he had actually made contact with the ball, got credit for a blocked shot.

NBA PLAYOFFS

"I know I made him change it, made him arch it a little higher than he might have wanted to," Donaldson said. "But I don't know if I got it or not. I don't think I did."

Donaldson certainly got the rebound, and made one of two free throws to put his team ahead by three points with two seconds left. After a Los Angeles timeout, the Mavericks immediately fouled the Lakers' Ervin (Magic) Johnson. Johnson made the free throw and wanted to intentionally miss the second for the chance at a game-winning tip-in. Unfortunately for his team, it fell short of the rim, giving the Mavericks the ball.

"I won't swallow in this one. I'll probably even sleep tonight," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley. "All I'm looking for is to be the seventh game — that's all we have left."

As had been the case in each of their six postseason losses, the Lakers failed to make half their shots, finishing at 47 percent. Worthy and Scott had 27 points but it was a tough night for living legends. Johnson had two points, zero rebounds and six turnovers the first half before giving something to finish with 19 points and 12 assists; center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had eight points, taking just seven shots.

"They were triple teaming me every time I got the ball, every time I had position," Abdul-Jabbar said.

"It was still anybody's game right down to the wire, though. We just have to accept that we lost to a good team."

The biggest lead of the game was the 96-89 advantage Dallas held with 6:59 left in the fourth quarter. Less than three minutes later it was just a single-point margin. There was 1:28 left when Aguirre got Dallas' last basket, scoring on a lay-up after a miss by Roy Tarpley. That set up the closing, ultimately disappointing moments for Riley's team.

"I want to be out there" every day, said Wilkerson, who has been used mainly as a utility infielder. "I go out to the job, and the way I'm hitting I want to be in the lineup."

Geno Petrelli hit his second home run of the season in the second and an error by third baseman Steve Lyons led to four Texas runs in the fifth, an inning that included RBI doubles by Wilkerson, Pete Incaviglia and Pete O'Brien.

Wilkerson's first four-game game in five years in the majors raised his average to .382.

"He's playing great, he's worked hard," said his manager, Bobby Valentine. "He's also doing the little things like stealing bases, making the double plays and the good defensive plays. I can't say enough about him."

Except that he'll play full time.

Royals 3, Mariners 0: Power walked one and struck out five in posting his first complete game in four starts since coming to Kansas City. He had pitched just one shutout and three complete games in 56 starts with Los Angeles and Cincinnati in the National League.

Jim Eisenreich, subbing in left field for the injured Bo Jackson, singled with one out in the third



Then It Rained On His Parade

Andre Agassi, 18, of Las Vegas returned from a rain delay Friday afternoon armed with an umbrella and a one-set lead. Then he took mock aim at Mats Wilander before bowing, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-0, in the semifinals of the French Open.

Photo by Charles Platkin and Lee Novakowski/Reuters



Wilander, Leconte Gain Men's Final At French Open

By Robin Herman
New York Times Service

PARIS — With quiet determination, Mats Wilander of Sweden has worked himself into his fifth French Open final, where he will face Henri Leconte of France and a stadium of patriotic supporters.

Wilander, the men's third seed, Friday withstood the eager attack of the 18-year-old American newcomer, Andre Agassi, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-0.

Leconte, ranked 11th, held the crowd at Roland Garros Stadium with his flair in a quick, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2, 6-3 triumph over Jonas B. Svensson, the Swede, who the day before had ushered No. 1 Ivan Lendl out of the tournament.

"He closes his eyes and goes for everything," said Svensson in admiration of Leconte. "He makes a lot of unbelievable shots. I didn't get to play my game."

Sunday's men's championship match will be the 24-year-old Leconte's first Grand Slam final. He is the first Frenchman to gain the French Open final since Yannick Noah won the event in 1983.

Steffi Graf will be trying to win her third Grand Slam title Saturday afternoon in the women's final, having won the event in 1983.

During one spate of rain, he borrowed a spectator's umbrella and carried it over his head onto the court, provoking laughter from the crowd. After a 13-point game in the crucial fourth set, he feigned exhaustion, collapsing into a linesman's chair for a moment's rest.

Graf's obvious enjoyment of the match, despite the pressure of the moment, endeared him to many.

"To me," said Wilander, who stood by silently through Agassi's antics, "it's the first time I ever saw a tennis player having that attitude. It's great for the game. I don't think it's unprofessional; it's new. Over the years, he's going to have more pressure. It's going to be hard to keep that attitude."

The players had traded service breaks twice in that fourth set, and the score stood at 5-5 with Wilander serving. At deuce, a linesman called out Wilander's first serve. The Swede, who rarely questions line calls, disputed this one, but the linesman pointed resolutely to the mark in the clay.

Agassi added a bit of clowning, offering his hand to the linesman and putting his fist into his pocket as though to pay him off for the call.

Wilander doublefaulted. To break the Swede, Agassi then drove a tremendous return of serve into a back corner for the ad point and took the game on another backhand drive accompanied by a scream.

He held serve and won the set on a drop shot followed up by yet another blistering forehand into a back corner. The crowd rose to its feet and cheered. But Wilander was by no means ready to give in.

Against two Agassi break points, the two-time French Open champion held serve to start the fifth set, then broke the teen-ager with a series of backhand winners down the line. Agassi had no reply, for he had expended all his energy in the previous 3½ hours. He won only eight points in that set.

Rangers Double Up, Power Finally Bears Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — On a double-or-nothing evening Thursday night in the American League, the Texas Rangers got the double, and the Seattle Mariners got nothing.

The Rangers hit a team record-

seven doubles as they routed the Chicago White Sox, 10-2, while the Mariners ran into a rare shutout by Ted Power as they lost in Kansas City to the Royals, 3-0.

Curtis Wilkerson got three of the Rangers' doubles, driving in three runs, as his team had a season-high 14 hits, with five of the doubles accounting for seven runs.

"I want to be out there" every day, said Wilkerson, who has been used mainly as a utility infielder. "I go out to the job, and the way I'm hitting I want to be in the lineup."

Geno Petrelli hit his second home run of the season in the second and an error by third baseman Steve Lyons led to four Texas runs in the fifth, an inning that included RBI doubles by Wilkerson, Pete Incaviglia and Pete O'Brien.

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John Costello, making his major-league debut, picked up the victory by halting a bases-loaded rally in the 13th, and striking out the side in the 14th.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

and scored on Mike Macfarlane's double. With one out in the ninth, Danny Tarantillo was safe on third baseman Jim Presley's throwing error, went to third on Kevin Seitzer's single and scored on Bill Buckner's sacrifice fly. Tarantillo hit his 11th homer in the eighth.

Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 4: In Boston, George Bell's two-run homer with one out in the sixth began the scoring when Cecil Fielder and Pat Borders homered and Toronto withstood a four-run rally in the ninth. Bruce Hurst struck out 11 in 8½ innings but lost for the first time in six decisions at Fenway Park.

Brewers 9, Angels 3: In Milwaukee, Greg Minton hit Rob Deer with a pitch with the bases loaded in the seventh and Glenn Braggs followed with a two-run double in a four-run rally that beat California.

Cardinals 3, Phillies 2: In the National League, in Philadelphia, Tom Brunansky, running from second base on the pitch, scored the winning run for St. Louis on Tony Peña's controversial infield single with two out in the 14th.

The game saw 40 players used, including 13 pitchers; 106 at-bats; 27 hits and a 14-inning game record 38 men left on base. It lasted 4 hours, 47 minutes.

Brunansky drew a walk off Danny Clay with one out and, one out later, stole second. Then Peña grounded between second and first and the umpire ruled by sliding into first beat second baseman Juan Samuel's throw. And Brunansky beat first baseman Von Hayes's throw home.

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Mets 2, Cubs 1: In New York, Howard Johnson's ninth home of the season, on the second pitch in the bottom of the 13th, beat Chicago. It was the ninth time this season the Mets had won on their last at-bat, and made them 4-0 in extra-inning games.

Starters David Cone of New York, who struck out 10, and Calvin Schiraldi of Chicago each allowed four hits in nine innings. Damon Berryhill gave Chicago a 1-0 lead in the 10th with his first major-league home run, ending Cone's streak of 17 consecutive scoreless innings, but pitcher Lee Mazzilli singled to tie the score.

Expos 7, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Andres Galarraga drove in five runs, three with his 13th homer, for Montreal. (AP, UPI)

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Ames 2, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Jerry Adair, who had 10 hits in his last 11 at-bats, hit a two-run homer in the ninth to beat the Indians.

White Sox 10, Indians 3: In Chicago, Frank Viola, who had 10 hits in his last 11 at-bats, hit a two-run homer in the ninth to beat the Indians.

Red Sox 10, Indians 3: In Boston, Wade Boggs hit a two-run homer in the ninth to beat the Indians.

Mariners 3, Indians 2: In Seattle, Mike Blowers hit a two-run homer in the ninth to beat the Indians.

Giants 10, Reds 3: In San Francisco, Will Clark hit a two-run homer in the ninth to beat the Reds.

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POSTCARD

*Los Angeles Culture*By Bernard Holland
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES finds itself in the midst of a contradiction — on the one hand a continuing suburban expansion threatens to pave over much of southern California; on the other a cultural implosion is turning a retreat out of the city into a retreat back in.

The next item for Los Angeles's inner city is a new symphony hall, to be built south of the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion. The Chandler now houses the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Music Center Opera and the Joffrey Ballet for its two yearly dance seasons on the West Coast.

Nearby is the Museum of Contemporary Art and its newer spin-off, called the Temporary Contemporary. Adjacent are two spaces for stage plays and musicals, the Mark Taper Forum and the Ahmanson Theater.

The \$85 million Walt Disney Concert Hall, largely financed by a gift from Disney's widow, will be the new home of the Los Angeles Philharmonic. The hall will have elaborate parking facilities (perhaps 3,500 spaces) to entice the city's car-driven society. Ground-breaking is planned for the end of 1989.

"It was Walt Disney's ideal that art be available to everyone," said Ernest Fleischmann, executive director of the orchestra. "We don't want a temple of culture, rather a welcoming kind of place."

One space that caught the eyes and ears of the Los Angeles committee is the new Philharmonic in West Berlin. Another was Sun-tory Hall in Tokyo. And Fleischmann and his fellow window shoppers found in Cologne's central district — where the city's cathedral, arts centers and museums cluster together — a desirable role model for the Disney project.

Los Angeles, they say, wants to reproduce this kind of magnetic central mass capable of attracting their city's roving, four-wheel society. Walt Disney Hall, as Fleischmann points out, will sit at a major freeway hub.

The county has committed itself to major building projects on adjacent lots. Businesses in downtown Los Angeles picture a walkable complex of theaters, cafés and restaurants.

The growing activities in the Chandler Pavilion have created the

cultural overcrowding that the Disney hall is expected to solve, liberating more time and space for rehearsals and performance. The new hall is intended for symphony concerts in general and the Los Angeles Philharmonic in particular, not as a theater or opera space. Smaller chamber-music theaters will be incorporated, however, and visiting ensembles will play there.

The selection of an architect to build the hall has been narrowed to Gottfried Boehm of West Germany, Frank O. Gehry of Venice, California, Hans Hollein of Austria and James Stirling of Britain. A decision is expected in the early fall. A resigning idea for the construction is to build, as Fleischmann put it, "from the inside out" with acoustics as the principal concern. The Philharmonic wants to restrict capacity to 2,500 seats, 700 less than the Chandler now holds.

FLEISCHMANN, who has run the Los Angeles Philharmonic for 19 years, is tough, ambitious, enterprising — some say ruthless — and has made enemies along his path. Yet even those who don't like him respect his energy and commitment.

His accomplishments in Los Angeles have, indeed, been more substance than flash, and are often marked by risk-taking. He has supported major contemporary music projects (most recently engineering the return of Pierre Boulez to the United States after a long absence); this past season's David Hockney production of "Tristan und Isolde" and next season's "Wozzeck" with Simon Rattle conducting were his conceptions.

Almost by sleight of hand, he has raised his orchestra to an international prominence.

He was born in Frankfurt almost 64 years ago and raised in South Africa, where he served as a conductor, a critic and an impresario.

Fleischmann has also been the head of Columbia Records (now CBS Records) in Europe and general manager of the London Symphony Orchestra. He is a restless traveler and a man of many languages and blunt opinions.

Asked if the kind of adjustable, multi-purpose acoustical designs now in favor might tempt Los Angeles, Fleischmann answered in character: "Acoustics that are adjustable are admissions of failure to the start."

Buford started with no experience but with a few firm ideas about what Granta should not be. "The last thing I wanted to be was another literary evangelist, seeking to convert his relatives and friends, insular and self-

indulgent," he recalled. To signal the new direction for Granta, which traces its origins to 1899, Buford decided that the Cambridge magazine would devote its first issue under his direction to new American writing.

He sent letters to two dozen leading Ameri-

cans to invite them with care and seriousness. The literary magazine he edits, *Granta*, may come out four times a year, but it is no quarterly to Buford. "I'd never call it a quarterly," he says. "It sounds like death."

He is uneasy with the term "literature" as well, a sentiment reflected in *Granta's* directional appeal to potential subscribers in the United States. It begins, "Question: Why, in England, in *Granta* read by more people than any other literary magazine in the history of the twentieth century? Answer: Because its editors don't like literature."

Buford, a 33-year-old expatriate American,

has turned *Granta* into an extraordinary success. A Shakespeare scholar attending Cambridge University on a fellowship in 1979, Buford was persuaded by a friend to help edit one issue of the magazine. He has occupied the editor's chair ever since. During his nine-year tenure, he has transformed *Granta* from an obscure student publication into an internationally respected magazine of new writing whose contributors include Graham Greene, John Updike, Nadine Gordimer, Doris Lessing, Saul Bellow and Gabriel García Márquez.

Besides a sprinkling of pieces from established, big-name writers, *Granta's* reputation depends on Buford's ability to spot new work, both fiction and non-fiction, by younger authors of promise. Several writers whose early work appeared in *Granta* — including Jay McInerney, William Boyd, Don DeLillo, Hanif Kureishi and James Fenton — have become well known for their short stories, novels or books.

Since Buford took over, *Granta's* circulation has climbed from 800 copies to more than 100,000. Today, roughly 70 percent of that number is sold in the United States, with the rest bought mainly in Britain. *Granta* is now talking to a group of New York investors in an effort to raise more than \$1 million that would be used to strengthen the magazine's marketing and distribution as it tries to more than double its circulation to 250,000, currently \$4.95, or about \$9.

Penguin agreed, viewing it as a small but classy venture for the big publishing house, whose logo appears on the spine of each *Granta* magazine. "The potential of finding best-selling authors may be there," said Peter Carson, publishing director of Penguin Books in London. "But beyond that, we saw the articulation as something worth doing even though the benefits are not of a particularly tangential kind."

Penguin's marketing muscle helped *Granta* considerably. The huge surge in *Granta's* sales began with the distribution pact in 1983, when the magazine's circulation was just 13,000. To strengthen its American presence,



William Buford, the man behind the magazine, at his office in Cambridge, England.

Granta last year formed a partnership with The New York Review of Books, which handles the Cambridge magazine's financial matters in the United States and sells advertising for it.

By now, *Granta Publishing Ltd.* has 10 full-time staff members in Cambridge and generates revenues of roughly \$3 million a year. Yet *Granta* is still firmly controlled by Buford, whose stewardship is, by all accounts, a kind of benevolent dictatorship.

JAMES FEALON, one of the magazine's regular contributors, describes Buford's editing as a "mixture of altruism with great respect for words and bloody-minded bullying."

Buford describes his magazine, which runs 256 pages each issue, as "sort of a literary magazine for people who grew up on television. In a mass-market culture, we offer writing of intelligence and complexity, but it is also writing that deals with contemporary concerns and issues."

He has an original, offbeat eye for stories, perhaps most evident in his selection of pieces of narrative journalism for *Granta*. The writing is personal and the subjects are particular, but the themes are large. Examples include pieces on a Philippine Communist leader, traveling with blacks in South Africa and a straphanger's view of New York City subways.

One offbeat work in progress has been a subject of particular interest to Buford for the past four years. It is his book on English soccer hooligans entitled "Among the Thugs," which will be published next year.

He has traveled and fraternized with the English gangs that wreak havoc every Saturday at soccer matches. "It introduced me to a real Dickensian world," Buford said.

PEOPLE

Fainting for Michael

A Michael Jackson concert in Vienna had some unexpected results when 130 girls suffered circulatory collapses and needed medical attention, according to the police. The Thursday night concert was the pop star's third on his current European tour, and attracted about 50,000 fans, most of whom went home feeling all right.

A Canadian-Soviet ski expedition across the arctic ice cap battled high winds, rough terrain and frostbite to complete a trek from Siberia to the northern edge of Canada. "We spent two-thirds of the time skiing and one-third climbing over ice and boulders. We constantly had to cross open water because of cracks in the ice," Max Paxton said after the 13-man team returned to Ottawa to a hero's welcome. It took the four Canadians and nine Soviets 91 days to ski about 1,075 miles (about 1,720 kilometers) from the northernmost tip of the Soviet Union to Ellesmere Island in the Canadian arctic.

OLIVER L. NORTH, the indicted former White House aide, may have been willing to change up any number of hills for President Ronald Reagan, but he obviously isn't standing with his former commander in chief on the Moscow summit. Now that he is longer a Marine corps lieutenant colonel, North is going political, and in his first campaign for Dames Rohrabacher, a former Reagan speech writer and a conservative Republican candidate for Congress in Orange County, California. North made emphatic references to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," a phrase the president does not seem to be using these days.

After 24 pianists had played on two "ordinary" Steinway grand pianos for nearly four hours for an anniversary benefit, stagehands unveiled and pushed to the center of the Carnegie Hall stage in New York the 500,000th Steinway built in the United States. Wendell Castle, introduced as America's premier furniture designer, who created the ebony piano's case with its unusually large sculptured legs, took a bow. "Who's going to be the first to play on it?" asked the master of ceremonies David Dubal, one of the 24 pianists. Somebody yelled: "Me! Olafur!" Dubal continued: "The future of piano music, Mr. Albert Kim." Kim, who studies at the Manhattan School of Music, played several short pieces and an encore. Cliburn and his mother, Rada Bee Cliburn, who started giving her son piano lessons when he was 3, had just been on stage. From Steinway's president, Bruce Stevens, Cliburn received an award of achievement for professional excellence and inspiration to young performers. Cliburn did not play.

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SEEING INFORMATION

concerning the descendants of a family named BERNSTEIN, born 1918, died 1974, in New York, NY, USA. Please write to: Mrs. Bernice Bernstein, 1012 La Jolla, La Jolla, Calif. 92039 USA

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